

# THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 25TH, 1893.

NUMBER 30

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EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—

79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 25th, 1893.

The situation in Santa Catharina has become highly critical, owing to the outbreak of a revolution there on the 14th for the deposition of the existing state government. The conspiracy has evidently been preparing for a coup for some time past, in which it has been aided and encouraged by the national forces in that state and, it is to be feared, by the national government at Rio de Janeiro. The arbitrary and highly absurd conduct of Col. Serra Martins on the 13th in suppressing a street procession, warrants the belief that this quixotic commander was seeking for an excuse to quarrel with the state authorities, rather than to punish what he considers to be an insulting demonstration against the President and himself. Within the past month, also, arms have been distributed by the military commander there on the pretext that they were to be used to arm volunteers for war in Rio Grande, but which were promptly used to overthrow the municipal governments in Blumenau, Tijucas, Tubarão and other places. These occurrences have not as yet been censured by the President, or his minister of war, and we must conclude therefore that they have been carried into effect with the knowledge and approval of the national authorities. How far the state officials are disposed to resist, we do not know; but there are no grounds for the belief that they will do much fighting to maintain their position. We have no knowledge, likewise, of the relative strength of the two parties, as the telegrams received are too contradictory to warrant an estimate by the not uncommon method of "splitting the difference." Of two things, however, we may be certain: that the government has done another illegal and impolitic act by interfering in the affairs of this state; and that the quarrel is leading

to exactly the same results which have occurred in Rio Grande. Unless the President ceases to meddle in the local affairs of the states and requires his military officers to do the same, he will soon have the whole country in revolution. The people must be taught submission to the law and respect for the decisions obtained at the ballot-box, and the President should be the last man to prevent this by these repeated depositions of state and municipal governments. From this morning's telegrams it is to be inferred that the revolution will fill, but this in no wise mitigates the danger from these agitations and from the mischievous interference of national authorities in the affairs of the state.

## EMIGRATION TO BRAZIL.

An energetic warning has been issued by the emigrants' information office against the influences held out to attract British settlers to Brazil. The *raison d'être* of the caution is to be found in the fact that telegraphic information has been received at the office of an agent being sent from Brazil to this country for the purpose of engaging 2,000 Scotch emigrants for the province of São Paulo. "Previous schemes of this kind," says the warning, "have led to great suffering and to loss of life, and for many months past the managing committee of this office have made every effort to dissuade British subjects from going to any part of Brazil. The country, its climate, and conditions of life are unsuited to emigrants from the United Kingdom, and it is earnestly hoped that all inducements to go there which may be held out, whether in the form of cheap passages or of grants of land, or of high wages, will be rigidly disregarded." The statements here made are rather sweeping, but there is no question that they are justified in view of the sad stories that have been published, not only from private sources but in consular reports, concerning the recent history of British emigration to Brazil. —*The Kinloa*, London, June 24th.

## AN HONORABLE RECORD.

The sale of the *New York Journal of Commerce* to the proprietors of the *Daily Express and Bulletin* has led to the retirement of David B. Stone, editor-in-chief of that paper, who is one of the oldest and most respected journalists in the United States. In the "few words of farewell" with which he took leave of his readers, he made the following statement in regard to his work on that newspaper, which, in our opinion, has but few parallels in the history of journalism. It is a record all honorable and praiseworthy to himself, and to the business men who have so loyally supported and appreciated the newspaper over which he presided. After announcing the sale and transfer of his paper, he writes:

"I have been forty-four years of my life to the service of this single institution. For the last four years I have had no editorial assistant, and have written with my own hand every article set in type, which has appeared in any edition of the paper, making over three hundred leading editorials in each of the twelve months, besides attending to much other work in the conduct of the business."

I have passed my 75th birthday, and it is time for me to lay down my pen and seek a needed rest. It is a comfort to me in the retrospect that since I began this ministry I have not written a line that could bring a blush in any honest cheek, or which I now wish to recall as untruthful or unbecoming. I have had no personal quarrels with any, and have never printed an unkind word of others, whether in or out of the same profession. The tone and spirit and effect of my life-work I commend to the candid judgment of the many who have listened to me."

## BONUSES TO STAFFS.

AN EVIDENT INJUSTICE AND A SUGGESTION.

16 July, 1893.

To the Editor of the Rio News:

Dear Sir:—With reference to the business note in your issue of 6th June and "X Bills" letter in that of 13th idem regarding the situation of the £250,000 voted by the ex-English Bank of Rio to their staff in Brazil, and which the directors, with characteristic liberality and discretion, only half distributed, I have a suggestion to offer which, I venture to think, will meet with the approval of all of the late staff of the English bank, as also of those now in the service of the British Bank.

Before making my suggestion, however, I think it well that the vexed question of bonus, etc., should be presented in its true colors, and I agree with "X Bills" as to the illegality of the directors' action, it being evident that they also are not quite easy in their minds. I must protest against the proposed annexation of the undivided balance of £28,144, which the directors seek to misappropriate by founding a pension fund for the present staff, who, as servants of the British Bank, have no claim to the sum. If the directors are so anxious to provide for the future of their present staff then let them first pay to those not now in their employ the shares still due and apply the remainder to a pension fund, if those now enjoying the privilege of the pension fund do not object. The proposal of the Board is a miserably cheap way of earning glory at the expense of others, but quite in accordance with their other proceedings.

Many people suppose that they gave 6 months' salary and the "lump sum," whereas the fact is that the salary was refunded, by some arrangement, by the General Universal, forming part of that financially creditable financial operation known as the "universal credit system" got up by, and for the benefit of, a few gentlemen now safely and comfortably located in various parts of Europe.

I would ask whether the commission to the firm of one of the directors on the sale to Banca de Crédito Universal, some £22,000 equally authorized by the shareholders, was paid in full or dis-

counted with the same liberality as the commission on the sale of the staff? Also, whether the bonus voted by the shareholders of the Rio Claro Railway Co., £25,000, to the directors and staff was subjected to the same process, and what proportion the poor directors appropriated?

In conclusion, my suggestion is that the balance of the £250,000 belonging to the staff in Brazil of the ex-English Bank of Rio de Janeiro, Limited, viz. £28,144, be presented to the Stokers' Hospital in Rio de Janeiro. To this deserving institution the directors of the British Bank have been far from liberal, considering their long connection with Rio, and more especially so when compared to the handsome liberality of another well-known London bank.

Trusting that this suggestion may meet with your approval,

I remain, dear Sir,  
Yours truly,  
FAIR PLAY.

From the *Liverpool Journal of Commerce*, June 15th

## CHARTERING FOR SANTOS.

The latest issue of the circular of the "Norfolk Shipbrokers' Association" (Second-nation Shipowners' Association) contains the following:—

"So many cargoes have already been published against the chartering of vessels for Santos that any further continuance of the same is superfluous. Another recent case, however, compels us once more to advise shipowners and captains to be extremely cautious in entering into charters for this Brazilian port. A firm of Norwegian shipowners recently received from a large London firm a charter-party offer by telegram of a coal freight from Cardiff to Santos. One condition was that the charter-party should stipulate for the discharge of fifty tons of coal per day in Santos, and that the lay-days should commence forty-eight hours after the charter-party arrival. It was seen that directly behind the discharging clause the following was inserted: 'The charter-party shall be subject to all strikes, troubles, with laborers, damage to machinery, holidays, quarantines, and all other unavoidable accidents or hindrances lying beyond the control of the consignees, in which cases discharging days not to count.' The shipowners sent back the charter-party immediately, and refused the freight unless all the words contained within the parentheses were struck out. In reply to this a telegram came to the effect that the contract could not be cancelled, with the intimation that several Norwegian ships (some of which were named) had recently concluded charters on like conditions. A host of telegrams were now exchanged between the parties, without any result being attained. The shipowners were not to be deterred, and the further delay closed with another offer, and then at last they were informed by the London broker that the first freighter was willing to cancel the objectionable document. If, then, it is the fact that shipowners are to be found who are willing to charter their ships for Santos under the conditions mentioned, it is a thing much to be deplored. As things are at Santos, there is the greatest danger that the vessels will be kept waiting as long as it suits the purposes of the receivers of cargo, without the possibility of recovering demurrage; and the money loss is not the only risk—human life is at stake also. The shipowners who have accepted charters for their vessels to Santos, to sail from Europe during the present season, have perhaps acted under the impression that their vessels will arrive at Santos at the end of the season, and will be again dispatched therebefore the fever season begins again; but if they have such chances in their charter parties as the one quoted above, it is to be feared that their hopes in this respect will be disappointed."

The secretary of the Scandinavian Shipowners' Association adds the following to the above communication:—"The relatively small freights for Santos are certainly very enticing; but when the enormous expense and risk involved in the chartering of their ships to such places are taken into consideration, it is easy to see that freight thither must go very much higher if any profit is to accrue from them. It will, therefore, be to the advantage of all interests to light very shy of Santos until there is some prospect of their ships finding at that port satisfactory accumulation, expedition, &c."

## THE RIO GRANDE FIASCO.

We gather from our exchanges the following particulars of the attempt to capture Rio Grande with a mercenary steamer, two Gatling guns, a hundred men and a "hurrali."

It appears that the party under Admiral Wandenkolk took passage on the *Jupiter* at Montevideo as emigrants for Brazil. A considerable quantity of arms and ammunition had been smuggled on board, and was received a short distance from that port from a tug, which had been sent out after the *Jupiter* had been captured. The steamer then proceeded direct to Rio Grande, where she arrived on the 8th inst., Admiral Wandenkolk taking possession of Pontal, the government station at the barra. He was here joined by the *Italia*, of the same company, which had been receiving cargo at Grande for Porto Alegre, including arms and munitions and over 100,000 in money, and which left her merrily early that morning. Two steamers, two tugs, and four steam launches belonging to the government and the bar improvements contractors were seized at the Pontal anchorage. The *Italia* then proceeded to St. José do Norte where the local authorities were surprised. The gambut *Cacimbu*, whose machinery was undergoing repairs, was also seized and towed to the barra by the tug boat *Manuel Diniz*, its men going over to the revolutionists.

The commandant of the district Col. João Cesar Saunpau, took immediate steps to advise the government and to organize the defence of the local authorities. The railway and telegraph lines had been cut the night before, but the latter was soon repaired and the state authorities were notified. All communication with the interior was closed, and the newspapers were at once forbidden to publish any news. Two editors were arrested, charged with being accomplices in the escape of the *Italia*.

On the 9th the Macaço battery fired on the tug *Manuel Diniz*. Later on the tug *Lima Duarte* seized the Dutch tug *Johanna*, loaded with coal, which was towed out to the barra. Free transit was closed at some points in the city and a Portuguese was shot and killed by a sentinel for going beyond the line indicated. The 1st battalion of state infantry came in from Pelotas, and a great many citizens were pressed into service.

On the morning of the 10th shots were exchanged between the Macaço battery and the *Italia* and *Cacimbu*, but without the slightest damage to either side. Later, the *Jupiter* came nearer and more unless shots were fired, and then all the vessels returned to the barra, where the coasting steamer *Tapan*, entering from Rio de Janeiro, was captured. In the city, several arrests were made, great excitement reigned, and a self-constituted republican commission was hysterically busy in its efforts to interfere with every one else. In the evening the foreign consuls met at the British consulate, where it was resolved to address a collective note to the authorities protesting against the injustices to commerce and to demand the liberation of foreign subjects arrested without cause. All the public offices were closed, including the custom-house.

On the 11th nothing occurred, Wandenkolk remaining at anchor. The custom-house remained closed, no newspapers were published, and great excitement reigned. At 5 p.m. the 35th battalion arrived from Ilhéus. Prices of food began to increase rapidly, owing to the non-arrival of supplies. Even the millmen's horses were seized by the military. At the barra the coasting steamer *Rio Grande*, entering from Rio, was seized by Wandenkolk, which raised his force to 12 vessels.

On the 12th nothing was attempted by Wandenkolk, who remained at anchor. The custom-house and port were still closed, and excitement in the city continued. The 1st and 2nd battalions arrived from Ilhéus, having crossed the broken sections of the railway on foot, and the *Italia* and *Tapan* arrived at Pelotas, armed by the state for the defence of the city.

On the morning of the 13th the *Jupiter* crossed the bar and went to sea. Colonel later on by the *Italia*. The gambut *Cacimbu* went down to the barra about noon—some say in the intention of joining the revolutionists—but finding the *Jupiter* gone, she crossed herself with gun by firing upon a boat load of men who were seeking to embark on the *Italia*, killing one of their number. The others were captured. The guns on the *Jupiter* were subsequently captured on the 15th, near Santa Catharina, while the *Jupiter* was run into Maldonado where she was seized by the Uruguayan authorities. Had Wandenkolk entered the port of Rio Grande on the morning of the 8th and landed at once, he might have succeeded, but his hesitations lost for him all chances of success.

## THE S. PAULO RAILWAY.

To the Editor of the Rio News:

Sir:—I was exceedingly surprised by the comments of the *Panama Times* on my letter in the *Graphic* London which was published in your valuable paper of the S. Paulo Railway Company Limited, and give the writer credit for the able inspiration in favor of the above mentioned company *inter alia* reasons foreign manufacturers, shippers, importers and the population of S. Paulo.

What our importers denounce is, that goods after being received by the São Paulo Railway Co. and B.R.L. in our possession, it is not possible to deliver said goods here in S. Paulo. Formerly two to four days were sufficient. Now is the federal government in any way to be blamed for these facts? We say positively, No!

Allow me as briefly as possible to give the interested parties in England a condensed idea relative to the S. Paulo Railway Co. and the Brazilian government.

Some thirty years ago the coffee production of this state was 250,000 bags; the present production is upwards of 4,000,000 bags of a money value of about £11,000,000 sterling. The exports and imports of the state through the port of Santos are the most important of Brazil, and all this depending upon one line of rails and one line of steam occupying an extension of 8 kilometers upon the *terra*.

The concession under which the English company is working was granted to Bráulio de Menezes with a guaranteed interest by the general and provincial governments of 7% per annum in gold for 30 years, but the company some years ago arranged with the government to rescind this guarantee clause, it being a dead letter, as the company was earning and paying considerably over and above their maximum dividend of per cent. 12 1/2 gold.

Sir, the insufficiency and inequity of the S. Paulo railway in connection with the constantly increasing traffic of the state to the sea board is a notorious fact. Several attempts have been made on the part of the government to come to some understanding with the company and we believe the latter has off and on double its track, but, mark, only on the following condition: "That their line should be the *only* one from the interior of the state to the port of Santos for an additional term of 30 years."

Now, in all fairness, can any government grant or give to any individual or company any such right or monopoly?

On the other hand, the company claims to have the monopoly as per their existing contract for the port of Santos, but on examining this statement from an impartial and equitable standpoint, I can only bring in an unfavorable verdict, and why? From the fact that any and every contract should be binding on both parties. The government bound itself to pay the guarantee of 7 1/2 gold and this the government has fulfilled; the company on the other hand undertook to carry all goods and deliveries which should be presented to it for delivery. Has it done so, and is it not a fact that in Santos hundreds of cartloads of goods and merchandise were daily not received at the goods warehouses of the railway company? If the interpretation of the contract as held by the chairman of the S. Paulo Railway Company be the right one, then farewell to all future progress in the states of São Paulo and Goyaz, and foreign manufacturers may consider

themselves to a certain extent boycotted by a scandalous manœuvre. If necessary I could cite facts of important companies and firms having their goods detained two years in Santos, on account of the inability of the railway company to receive goods offered it.

The loss caused by the want of transport is estimated at 60,000,000, or at exchange of 124, to £3,000,000 sterling for the last three years.

Now, I should like to ask, Mr. Editor, if such a state of things had been carried chiefly through one railway company in any part of England, would not the British government have sent the company right about face?

Thus I beg of you to inquire of the merchants, shippers, etc. in England, who have sent out goods to this state on consignment, how many thousands sterling have they lost by the delay in getting goods delivered in the capital of St. Paulo?

Mr. Editor, imagine for one moment the loss of this £3,000,000 sterling to the business houses here in São Paulo! This fact alone is enough to cripple the business transactions for some considerable time, and this crippled state of business is chiefly brought about by one single company who wants to monopolize the whole of the carrying powers for the next 30 years to and from the seaboard in a state (much more important than the Argentine republic) which has coffee planted to yield annually £20,000,000, not to mention a steady increase in that and other products. If such is the state of the São Paulo Railway Company and has been for the last two or three years, owing to the very large Italian immigration which is constantly arriving and which is calculated at 100,000 per annum, may we ask what will become of commerce here for the next few years with the present carrying powers of the railway company, hearing in mind that this or any other company can not construct any line to Santos in less than three or four years.

Hoping you will be sufficiently impartial to all parties concerned in this question by inserting this communication in your valuable paper,  
I am, dear Sir,  
Yours very truly,  
JOSEPH W. M. KERN,  
Managing Director.  
Companhia Importadora Paulista.  
São Paulo, 10th July, 1893.

## LEGISLATIVE NOTES

JULY 17.—*Senate*.—The Senate voted in 3rd discussion the substitute bill regulating the holding of elections for filling vacancies in Congress.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Senaia moved to inquire what sum the government is expending every day with the war in Rio Grande and how much it has to pay for interrupting telegraphic communications. The bill on congressional districts was voted in 3rd discussion with amendments. The bill appropriating 1,200,000 for the states of Piahy, Paralyha and Goyaz was voted in 1st discussion. That on religious associations in 3rd discussion. The Chamber also voted a resolution for holding night sittings, striking out, however, the part regulating their duration and declaring that they could be opened with any number of deputies present. The bill granting a pension of 6,000 per annum to the widow of Gen. Doolio was also voted.

JULY 18.—*Senate*.—To the bill for reorganizing the postal service, Senator João Barbalho offered an amendment for exempting from postage all decent newspapers with the signature of the publisher, with Art. 72, § 12, of the constitution. Senator Elysen Martins spoke in favor of the bill on Asiatic immigration and Senator Luiz Delfino against it.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Bellarmino de Mendonça alluded to the report that Admiral Wandenkolk had been captured by foul means and said that the honor of the government required an explicit declaration on this point. The bill on presidential elections was voted in 3rd discussion, and that on port improvements at Ubatuba in 1st discussion.

JULY 19.—*Senate*.—The committee on finance reported in favor of increasing to 1,999,992 the appropriation of 1,815,992 voted by the Chamber of Deputies for the department of foreign affairs. Senator Aristides Lobo spoke against the Asiatic immigration bill and Senator Manuel Victorino in its favor. On motion of the latter the debate was postponed.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—The bill admitting Francisco Ferreira de Moraes to import 2,000 Liberian laborers was voted in 1st discussion. The bill guaranteeing 7½ interest on the capital to be employed in building a railway from Antonina or Cananéia to Alegre in Mato Grosso was also voted in 1st discussion. In 2nd discussion was voted the bill appropriating 1,200,000 for the states of Piahy, Paralyha and Goyaz. The bill on public lands was also voted in 2nd discussion, as was the budget of the navy department. Deputy Adolpho Gonlo introduced a bill regulating judicial costs. The budget committee reported a bill providing that as long as the city of Rio de Janeiro is the capital of the republic the product of the water rates, tax on transfer of property and tax on inheritances and probations in the federal district shall belong to the general government, which will have jurisdiction over the courts of justice, fire corps and water supply in the said district. While the present gas and sewerage contracts are in force, the general government, according to this bill, will continue to be responsible for their execution and for this purpose will receive the product of the transportation and house taxes.

JULY 20.—*Senate*.—On motion of Senator Christino Ottoni the Senate voted to postpone the debate on the bill authorizing the government to contract with F. Donker for building a railway from Rio de Janeiro to Entre Rios via Petropolis.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—By a vote of 61 to 40 the Chamber refused to suspend the rules to allow Deputy Senaia to offer a resolution in regard to the arrest of a senator. This deputy afterwards made a vehement speech on the arrest of Senator Wandenkolk and moved to postpone the debate on the budget of the navy department until the government should inform Congress why that senator had been arrested. During this speech the debate became so stormy that the president suspended the sitting for 15 minutes. Deputy Ketamba made

a speech protesting against recent acts of the minister of marine whom he accused of displaying a want of confidence in the navy. A message was received from President Floriano Peixoto asking for an appropriation of 10,220,568,331 for the payment of accounts of government railways and for an appropriation of 15,569,023,701 for the purchase of new rolling stock for those roads.

JULY 21.—*Senate*.—A communication was received from Senator Wandenkolk informing the Senate of his confinement at the fortress of Santa Cruz. Senator Ruy Barbosa moved to ask the government for information that would enable the Senate to learn the cause of the imprisonment of Senator Wandenkolk without the previous authorization of that body, and whether this senator is really prevented, as is stated by the press, from communicating with his family, a situation which would deprive him of the means of defence and would consequently be equivalent in the procurement of his trial, thus violating the privilege granted in the two chambers by Art. 20 of the constitution as a guarantee for the liberty and independence of Congress. After speeches from the author of the motion, Senator Aristides Lobo and Amaro Cavalcanti, the latter offered a motion simply asking for information from the President of the republic in regard to the announcement made in the Senate by Senator Wandenkolk, of the latter's confinement at the fortress of Santa Cruz. By a vote of 20 to 19 the Senate gave preference in the latter motion which was then carried by a vote of 24 to 17.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—The bill for placing a statue of Gen. Doolio in the Campi da República was voted in 3rd discussion. The bill for a railway from the Island of Governor to Sapopemba was voted in 1st discussion and the appropriation of 1,200,000 for the states of Piahy, Paralyha and Goyaz in 3rd discussion. In 3rd discussion was also voted the budget of the navy department. Deputies Thomaz Delfino and Garcia Pires spoke against the bill reported by the budget committee for transferring to the general government certain revenues belonging to the city government of Rio de Janeiro. Deputy Severino Vieira spoke in its favor.

JULY 22.—*Senate*.—The Senate in secret session confirmed the appointment of Deputy Badao as minister on a special mission to Rome.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—There was no sitting of the Chamber for want of a quorum.

### RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The total customs receipts in Uruguay in 1892 were \$8,634,547, against \$8,655,834 in 1891.

—The customs receipts at Buenos Aires for the half year ending June 30th amounted to \$46,200,000, currency (round numbers), against \$38,400,000 in the same period of last year.

—It is gratifying to note that the new Argentine cabinet, under Dr. Aristobalo del Valle, which is entirely Mitrista in character, is a great improvement on its predecessors and promises good results. The President has apparently given up the utopian idea of a combination administration.

—The new English bill in Buenos Aires is to be called Prince George's Bill, for which \$300,000 is to be raised in \$50 shares. The scheme is a praiseworthy one and will give the large British colony of that capital a suitable place for their entertainments, public meetings, etc.

—The Uruguayan legislators have been at last induced to cut their salaries down to \$12 a day, or \$360 a month. They had been receiving \$450. In consideration of the effective work done they would be entitled to nothing a day, less the damages done to the country by their mischievous enactments.

—The national army is to-day composed of 25 regiments, consisting of 1 regiment of engineers, 4 of artillery, 12 of infantry and 12 of cavalry. These are formed of 93 commanders, 475 officers, and 7349 soldiers. But to bring the army up to its full standing, 14 commanders, 209 officers, and 3265 soldiers are required.—*Buenos Aires Standard*, July 11th.

—There is a project before government to establish a colony of small French farmers on the shores of the inland sea, Lake Nahuel-Huapi, at the head of the Rio Negro. The concessionaire asks a free grant of 25,000 acres, say 40 sq. miles, and proposes to spend £20,000 sterling in establishing 400 families. The lands in that quarter are remarkably fertile, and we received last week from a Scotch settler some potatoes weighing over a pound each. All kinds of European fruits and vegetables thrive on the shores of the lake, where the Jesuits had farms in the last century. The climate is, moreover, well suited for settlers, being like that of Southern Germany.—*Buenos Aires Standard*.

—With the title of "First aid to the wounded," a society has been formed by Dr. Cecilia Goyaz. The society is formed to the St. John's Ambulance Society of England and the St. Andrew's of Scotland. To become a member it is only necessary that the candidate be a medical student, member of a similar institution, or pass an examination in "first aid." On being admitted as a member the candidate will receive a medal, and the only disbursement he will have to make will be to defray the cost of the medal. Four examinations will be held each year in the Assistência Publica, Calle Esmeralda 66, and those desirous of acquiring the necessary knowledge can attend the lectures, which will be given every Saturday night from 8 to 9. While fully agreeing with the fair doctor's idea, we venture to remark that the first object of the society is the repeal of the law which the remnant of old Spanish law which is still in force in these countries, and by which any person who meets with an accident in the street or any public place, must be *without assistance*, even though bleeding to death, until he is *authorized*, represented by a police commissary, arrives upon the scene, by which time the sufferer is probably beyond the need of first or any other aid.—*Buenos Aires Review*.

—Uruguay has voted \$10,000 more for the expenses of that country's representation at Chicago. During the last three years, 1890, 1891 and 1892, the excess of expenses over incomes in that country aggregated \$12,288,265. According to the old "balance of trade" theory, Uruguay should be swimming in prosperity. Every one knows, however, that the country is the truth.

—Some of our native contemporaries claim Admiral Wandenkolk as an Oriental. They say that he was a Pole, married to an Uruguayan, and for some time resident in San José where the now Admiral was born, but shortly after the birth of the latter, the father moved to Brazil and naturalized his family there.—*Montevideo Times*.

—The decree for the disarming of the provincial military forces in Argentina compelled the government of Buenos Aires to deliver to the national government 2,000 rifles and carbines, principally of the Mauser system, with 500,000 ball cartridges. It is claimed that the state possesses about 3,000 more rifles which had been distributed among the police officials.

—No definite news from Brazil could be gathered yesterday. The extreme measure of suspending all telegraphic services both to and from Brazil has caused great annoyance, especially in commercial circles. It is attributed to the idea held in Rio de Janeiro that the River Plate authorities connived at the maneuvers of Admiral Wandenkolk. The cruiser *hispida* is on her way to Rio Grande. Nothing further has been heard about the bombardment of the city, but it is thought that Wandenkolk will not be able to penetrate far, or to do much beyond blockading the entrance to the port.—*Montevideo Times*, July 13.

—We have heard of a contemporary over the water that some of the English firm in Buenos Aires were very ready to show their loyalty to the public by closing their doors last Thursday, but they kept their clerks inside hard at work all day, all the same, which was certainly not the object for which the holiday was arranged. So contemptible a piece of meanness as this needs no comment. We are pleased to hear the crisis of the commercial mind, that we did not hear anything of the kind here, where, although no holiday could be arranged, more than one house contrived to give its clerks a little extra liberty without requiring a special announcement of the fact.—*Montevideo Times*, July 11th.

—We have heard of cases of families who are possessed of considerable estates, who are well-to-do in the world, who can afford a carriage, an opera box and half a dozen servants, and yet who do not think it fashionable to accept a pension from a bankrupt state, because some fifty or more years ago one of their ancestors, exercising a patriotism which his descendants do not seem to have inherited, performed more or less valuable services. We have also heard of others, not well-to-do perhaps, but still perfectly capable of supporting themselves in comfort and respectability if they would choose to work, and yet who prefer to live in idleness so long as influence or persuasion can secure them a pension. Yet if anyone called them parasites they would pretend to be insulted.—*Montevideo Times*.

—The vanity and exclusiveness of the Argentine, who will allow none but his beloved "blue and white" flag to flutter in Argentine breezes, except by special permission, are sufficiently ridiculous, and seem to us only to serve to keep up and intensify the bitterness which exists between Argentines and foreign residents. What possible harm can the general permission for any and everything to deck their houses with whatever flags please them, do to Argentines or Argentina? The prohibition is absolutely childish, and we call upon the chief of police, or whatever functionary such important matters belong to, to abolish it forthwith, and allow everybody to hang out of window or on his house-top whatever flag he thinks best. Such petty small-minded atoms of despotism showered upon foreigners, are hardly in accordance with the trumpet blasts about "hospitality," "liberty," etc., etc., which ring out on every possible occasion in the columns of our Argentine contemporaries.—*Buenos Aires Review*.

—The new ministry seems to have been received with much favor at Buenos Aires. On the 6th inst. a demonstration was made by the public in honor of the President and his new cabinet, on which occasion the former spoke as follows:—"I have passed several days of bitterness and anxiety, in search of distinguished citizens willing to share with me the arduous task of governing the nation, but I have at last had the good fortune to find five men of spotless antecedents, of proved integrity and of profound life with a high aim. (Great applause.) I see how the public receives them, and I believe that public opinion will support them and me in upholding the banner, confided to me by the public, of honesty, morality and reparation. (applause.) Although I am an old citizen, I have sufficient energy to carry out these intentions, and I rely upon the people of the republic to protect this government in its mission. I do not recognize party passions which may disturb me in the fulfilment of my duties in which I shall always be guided solely by the passion of patriotism. (applause.) I shall have to strive with antagonistic passions, with vested interests, with sordid ambitions, but I shall do it unshrinkingly in defending the national treasury. (applause.) I know that the people of the republic will co-operate in this work, which is directed solely to the aggrandizement of the country." (great applause.)

Why does the Brazilian government persist in saddling the unfortunate English taxpayer with the cost of maintaining reiterated warnings to emigrants not to leave this country for Brazil? Is the Chinese immigration scheme, which was to furnish all the labour that Brazil required at a low figure, knocked on the head? The outcry which was raised last year against the methods of the Brazilian government in this matter, and the exposures already made of the sufferings endured by those who have fallen victims to the wiles of its agents, should suffice. "Scotch settlers" are not especially angled for, and, although the latest post-office notice does not say so, we believe that the angler is a Scotman; but his canny countrymen, after all that has been said on the subject, will hardly take the fly.—*Financial News*, July 3.

## COFFEE NOTES

—In their Market Report, dated on the 13th inst. Messrs. Vaughan, Mc Nair & Co., of Bahia, say: "In the superior grades of coffee, values are steadily rising, whilst the lower qualities, of which but few are bought by exporters, prices remain very steady. It is expected that most of this season's coffee will pass through the hands of the machine cleaning companies before reaching exporters. Crop reports continue of the best and a total harvest of not less than 400,000 sacks is expected. Some dealers expect fully half as much again, but we consider the figures given as being nearly correct."

## PROVINCIAL NOTES

—A telegram of the 20th inst. from Pará says that that city is infested with foreign thieves.

—The state government of Paralyha has received 300 Comblan rifles for its police force and has ordered more.

—The *Journal* says that there has not been an immigrant at the *Pinheiro hospedaria*, near Barra do Piraty, for over a month.

—In Desterro on Sunday there were demonstrations both in favor of the state government of Santa Catharina and against it.

—The government has decreed that foris Santa Cruz and Santa Anna, state of Santa Catharina, shall be armed and rated as 3rd-class forts.

—In June there were registered in the city of Pará 179 births against 157 in the corresponding month of the previous year, and 207 deaths against 205 in June, 1892.

—In Natal, capital of Rio Grande do Norte, there were 580 deaths from February 25th, 1892, to the 15th of last month. In the same period there were 46 civil marriages.

—All telegraphic communications with Rio Grande, or with Montevideo in regard to the Rio Grande revolution, continue impeded. We have no definite news of the military movements there.

—In the state of Bahia there are 755 public schools, of which 333 are for boys, 264 for girls and 158 for both sexes. In these schools there are matriculated 12,121 pupils, the average attendance being 8,128.

—According to Montevideo advices the federalists are increasing in strength every day in Rio Grande. The refugees are everywhere joining the forces in the field, and an active campaign may be expected as soon as the winter permits.

—The *Journal* of Sunday publishes a report to the effect that Gunderino Saravia had captured Jaguarão with a considerable quantity of arms. Not considering the place of any strategic importance, he afterwards withdrew his forces in the direction of Bage.

—The *Correio Paulistano* relates that on the night of the 16th some soldiers of the 10th cavalry and other bad characters in São Paulo led a policeman to come near them by pretending that a fight was in progress, when they seized him and nearly killed him by cutting his throat with a razor.

—The conspirators in Santa Catharina seem to have taken advantage of the capture of the *Jupiter* by organizing a general revolt against the existing state and municipal governments. The revolutionists have been assisted by the national forces and by arms given from the government arsenal.

—A Santa Catharina telegram of the 21st says that the people had called upon the vice-governor, Elysen Gualtherme, to resign his office. Sixteen municipalities had already deposed their *intendentes*, and some of the revolutionists had proclaimed Hericlio Luz, a federal official, as governor of the state.

—If the national government was constrained to interfere in Rio Grande to suppress an armed revolution against the state authorities, is it not under the same obligation in Santa Catharina to suppress the Hericlio Luz insurrection? Or does President Floriano entertain distinctions among revolutions? Possibly it is a crime to do what he encourages among his friends.

### SANTOS ATHLETIC CLUB.

#### Cricket.

#### BANKS & BROKERS VS. THE WORLD.

THE WORLD.	
A. Tweedie, b. Fussell.....	7
F. Colbourne, b. Fussell.....	7
A. Richards, b.....	23
J. Cross, b. Wilmot.....	2
A. Sell Jnr, b. Wilmot.....	—
A. Wachere, b.....	—
A. Skye, b. Born, b. Wilmot.....	—
H. Barton, c. and b. Fussell.....	—
J. Crossland, c. Haynes, b. Wilmot.....	—
G. Wyatt, not out.....	6
A. Sell, c. Young, b. Wilmot.....	—
H. Simon, b. Fussell.....	1
A. Smith, b.....	—
W. Bolton, b. Wilmot.....	1
S. Crook, b. Fussell.....	3
J. Lockley, b. Truss.....	18
Extras.....	8
Total.....	69

#### BANKS & BROKERS.

P. Crewe, c. Richards, b. Tweedie.....	3
C. Haynes, b. Richards.....	—
H. Born, c. and b. Tweedie.....	1
I. Kennedy, not out.....	—
R. Cunningham, b. Richards.....	—
Robson, c. Crossland, b. Tweedie.....	1
E. Simon, run out.....	7
H. Fussell, b. Tweedie.....	3
O. Wilmot, b. Wyatt.....	—
F. H. Gepp, c. Skye, b. Richards.....	50
C. Young, c. Smith, b. Tweedie.....	4
H. Truss, c. and b. Wyatt.....	3
G. Barboza, c. Smith, b. Tweedie.....	6
Extras.....	—
Total.....	85

## COMMERCIAL

July 21.				
2	Apulices, \$8	1,100	280 del. Sor. Liana.	3 1/2
2	do	48	7 do	1 1/2
23	do	1,101	300 h.n. Cr. Kl. Biaz	1 1/2
<b>Banks.</b>				
23	Commercial	223	50 Lav e Com.	40
23	Constructor	19	108 Republica	1 1/2
100	do	500	7 do	2 1/2
63	Rural	200	200 do	5 1/2
13	do	101	100 do	5 1/2
<b>Miscellaneous.</b>				
35	S. Christ. trans.	200	50 Melb. Lag. Baites	10



## 7

## BANKS.

[illegible]

## HYPOTHECARY NOTES

1900 Amount	Interest payable	Rate %	Bank	Amount Paid	Interest Paid	Cumulative paid
17,057,000	Jan.-July	6	União Real do Brazil...	100%	4 1/2%	40 000 = 4 1/2%
11,252,000	Aug.-Oct.	6	União Real do Brazil...	100%	4 1/2%	40 000 = 4 1/2%
260,000	Nov	7	União Real do Brazil...	100%	8 1/2%	8 1/2%
6,790,000	Dec	7	União Real do Brazil...	100%	8 1/2%	8 1/2%
8,000	Jan.-July	5	União Real do Brazil...	100%	8 1/2%	8 1/2%
1,310,000	Aug.-Nov	6	União Real do Brazil...	100%	8 1/2%	8 1/2%
5,000,000	Dec	6	União Real do Brazil...	100%	8 1/2%	8 1/2%
10,973,000	Jan.-Jul.	6	União Real do Brazil...	100%	8 1/2%	8 1/2%

## MILLS

<i>Capital</i>	<i>Capital paid up</i>	<i>Reserve fund</i>	<i>Companies</i>	<i>Dividends paid</i>	<i>Amortisation</i>	<i>Last sale</i>	<i>Closing quotations</i>
6,000,000	6,000,000	138,391	Alfama .....	.. July '11	200	305 1/2	—
1,700,000	815,000	135,51	Alfama Faltel .....	12 Jan—Feb '11	200	270	—
3,000,000	3,000,000	27,787	Alfama Industrial .....	.. Feb. '11	200	270	—
1,000,000	300,000	502	Bambina .....	8 Aug—Aug '11	200	205 1/2	—
1,000,000	3,000,000	55,072	Camaca .....	.. July '11	200	270 1/2	—
1,000,000	3,000,000	211,200	Camanga Industrial .....	12 Aug—Aug '11	200	270 1/2	—
1,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	Caracul .....	1 June—July '11	200	145 1/2	—
250,000	250,000	161,630	D. Balboa .....	.. ..	200	212 1/2	—
600,000	600,000	29,537	Industrial Minera .....	12 Aug—Apr. '12	200	270 1/2	—
1,000,000	1,000,000	—	Industria Financiera .....	.. ..	200	205 1/2	—
4,000,000	4,000,000	22,000	Industria Financiera .....	9 Aug—Aug '11	200	140 1/2	—
3,000,000	3,000,000	—	Protegea Ind. do Brazil .....	7 June—July '11	200	160 1/2	—
1,000,000	1,000,000	227,444	Rio .....	11 Aug—July '11	200	202 1/2	—
1,000,000	3,200,000	137,467	S. Lazaro .....	8 Aug—Aug '11	200	235 1/2	—
100,000	184,000	—	do .....	2 Aug—Aug '11	200	145 1/2	—
850,000	850,000	46,676	S. Pedro do Atlantico .....	.. July '11	200	137 1/2	—
10,000,000	4,404,410	—	Union Industrial St. Sebastian .....	3 Aug—Jan. '11	200	8 1/2	—

## MISCELLANEOUS

Capital	Capital paid up	Receiv- able	Companies	Dividend paid	Dividend outst.	Last date	Cumulative quotations
1,000,000	9,410,000	..	Açícola de Paracatu.....	3 1/2%—July 91	60	184,000	.... = 185,000
1,000,000	9,200,000	..	Agenda de Ilhéus: Praia	1 1/2%—July 91	..	..	..
445,000	7,000,000	101,857	Batê Textil.....	5%—July 91	91	9,000	..
1,000,000	7,000,000	..	C. e V. Lago Fluminense.	4%—July 91	..	..	..
1,000,000	7,000,000	130,000	Com. e T. de M. e C.	10%—Jan. 91	..	..	..
750,000	7,000,000	164,732	Carmag. Fluminense.....	5%—July 91	200	163,000	..
1,000,000	6,000,000	26,139	Central de Fard.....	4%—July 91	80	40,000	..
1,000,000	5,000,000	55,000	Com. e T. de M. e C.	10%—Jan. 91	..	..	..
1,000,000	4,000,000	28,332	Ces. Br. S. Paulo.....	10%—Aug. 91	80	14,000	..
1,000,000	3,000,000	..	Com. e T. de M. e C.	10%—Jan. 91	..	..	..
1,000,000	2,000,000	9,266,744	Emp. de O. e P. Public.	15%—Sept. 91	200	150,000	.... = 191,000
1,000,000	1,500,000	43,587	Industria do Brasil.....	1%—Feb. 92	..	..	..
1,000,000	1,000,000	35,513	Com. e T. de M. e C.	10%—Jan. 91	..	..	..
1,000,000	1,000,000	..	Mechanisms of Brazil	10%—Jan. 91	100	20,000	..
1,000,000	1,000,000	21,961	Com. e T. de M. e C.	10%—Jan. 91	100	20,000	..
1,000,000	1,000,000	59,902	Com. e T. de M. e C.	10%—Jan. 91	100	20,000	..
1,000,000	1,000,000	24,000	Com. e T. de M. e C.	10%—Jan. 91	100	20,000	..
1,000,000	1,000,000	21,489	Com. e T. de M. e C.	10%—Jan. 91	100	20,000	..
1,000,000	1,000,000	5,803	Nacional de F. e S. e S.	5%—Jan. 91	..	..	..
1,000,000	1,000,000	2,750,000	Nacional de O. e P.	5%—Jan. 91	..	..	..
1,000,000	1,000,000	..	Com. e T. de M. e C.	10%—Jan. 91	100	20,000	..
1,000,000	1,000,000	10,000,000	O. e P. Hydraulics do Brazil	10%—Jan. 91	40	9,000	..
1,000,000	1,000,000	39,000	Rural do Brasil.....	3%—Jan. 91	80	35,000	..
1,000,000	1,000,000	2,077	Com. e T. de M. e C.	10%—Jan. 91	100	20,000	..
1,000,000	1,000,000	41,368	União Min. e C.	13 1/2%—July 91	100	30,000	.... = 20,000
1,000,000	1,000,000	34,912	Com. e T. de M. e C.	10%—Jan. 91	100	51,000	.... = 54,000
1,000,000	1,000,000	19,710	União Ind. e C.	10%—July 91	100	..	..
1,000,000	1,000,000	..	União Ind. e C.	10%—July 91	100	..	..

<i>Capital</i>	<i>Capital paid up</i>	<i>Reserve fund</i>	<i>Companies</i>	<i>Dividend paid</i>	<i>Annual rate</i>	<i>Last sale</i>	<i>Closing quotation</i>
5,000,000\$	1,000,000	..	Alagoano.....	40\$	25000	..	..
1,600,000	330,000	..	Caba Fria.....	40	43	000	..
2,000,000	200,000	..	Calanguene.....	20	100	000	..
200,000,000	60,000,000	..	Cemil do Brazil.....	70	2	000	..
....	....	..	do do.....	40	1	000	28000
20,000,000	5,000,000	45,572	Minas de S. Joazeiro.....	35	4	000	345000
80,000,000	5,000,000	..	Murumbi.....	60	120	000	..
40,000,000	8,000,000	..	Nordeste do Brazil.....	40	60	000	..
15,000,000	2,000,000	..	Ponta de S. Paulo.....	40	80	000	..
60,000,000	2,715,715	2,438,715	Quarta de Minas.....	20	20	000	80
....	2,700,000	..	do 2 serie.....	75	20	000	..
....	17,713,750	..	do 3 serie.....	55	45	000	..
....	5,600,000	..	Paraguarica.....	40	40	000	..
30,000,000	6,000,000	..	Pesquisa to Arapa.....	40	1	000	..
10,000,000	10,000,000	..	Quilombo.....	1m.—July 91	26	000	..
....	500,000	..	Tijuna.....	100	100	000	..
70,000,000	....	..	Uniao Sertanologica-Itabora.....	6 1/2—July 92	100	000	..
....	....	..	do 2 serie.....	60	25	000	..
1,600,000	1,100,175	34,502	Uniao Valenciana.....	6 1/2 1/2—Feb. 81	200	000	..
40,000,000	....	..	Vernaculo e Fy do Rio.....	40	16	000	..
2,000,000	45,000	1,205,101	Viação Ferra Supte.....	200	17	000	17 0 0—12 000
			TAMARAS				
5,000,000\$	5,000,000	..	Carica.....	200\$	200000	..	..
1,200,000	....	..	Cerveza do hotel.....	143000—July 91	200	160	000—1550000
2,000,000	18,000,000	..	Jardim Botânico.....	2 500—July 92	200	100	000—140 000
800,000	8,186	..	Parana Brazil.....	2 000—July 91	200	800	000—700 000
1,000,000	10,000,000	558,860	S. Christovao.....	6 500—July 93	200	800	000

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" 15	Clyde	Montevideo and Buenos Aires

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Vergueiro No. 48, Botafogo.

## TO LET.

Nicely furnished room in a house situated in a very healthy  
place, splendid garden, bath, gas, &c.  
Agua Fereis, Rua Indiana No. 15.

## FRENCH WINES

CLARET

of different qualities imported direct from Bordeaux.

Special depot of P. SALINS & FILS aînés, Bordeaux, for the  
sale of table wines.

All orders delivered at the residence in bottles, cases, or  
barrels.

ETCHEBARNE FRÈRES

Rua do Carmo 14.

Rio de Janeiro.

SOCIÉTÉ AN.ª *Empreza Estivadora*  
TRAVAIL ET  
D'ENTREPRISES  
AU BRÉSIL.

79 RUA 1.º DE MARÇO 79

RIO DE JANEIRO

STOWAGE, LIGHTERAGE, TUG-BOATS

Quickest dispatch given to Steamers  
and sailing vessels.

## NECTANDRA AMARA

Marvellous discovery in the Brazilian Vegetation

The application of a medicinal substance solely by itself,  
present before the modern therapeutics all the advantages  
which can be expected with relation to the sick as well as to  
its own quality as a medicinal agent, and the once famous  
polypharmacy has finally been substituted by the application  
of simple remedies.

The advantage of it is doubtless with the sick, because  
given solely, one knows easily what to refer to, either to the  
improvements or to new symptoms, which perhaps may ap-  
pear.

The which is difficult, however, is to find out the agent  
which will fill in a complete and perfect way the conditions  
presented; the more we, therefore, simplify the therapeutics,  
the more probabilities we shall have of a good success.

We have all reasons to refer the attention to the present  
case, because the question is of a simple remedy, that is, one  
which contains only the nature of which is composed

NECTANDRA AMARA.

The following analysis was expressly made by my colleague  
and friend Dr. Gustavo Peckolt for the International For-  
mulary: he was excited in this work by his worthy father  
the glory of the pharmaceutical class of Brazil:

"NECTANDRA AMARA" is used safely and with efficacy in  
cases of atonic dyspepsia, diarrhoea and dysentery, be it  
acute or chronic, leucorrhoea, etc., etc., and furthermore all  
preparations of the Chemist Antonio Leivas are recommended  
by different well-known physicians, so that there can not  
be any doubts about their efficacy. (From the *Formulario  
Internacional* of Dr. Pires de Almeida, an eminent Brazilian  
physician.)

## Sea Sickness.

Every traveller should be provided in his sea voyages with  
a bottle of NECTANDRA AMARA to use against  
the terrible sufferings of this sickness, as soon as it appears.

A teaspoonful (15 grammes) of this tincture, in a tablespoonful  
(20 grammes) of pure water, taken every two hours, will  
promptly and with efficacy relieve him against this evil and it  
is well to know that he, who is provided with this tincture,  
possesses a powerful remedy to cure any kind of stomach  
diseases or disturbances of the bowels.

The tincture of NECTANDRA AMARA of Antonio Leivas  
is sold at all chemical shops in Brazil.

The depot of the manufacturer is in Rio de Janeiro at  
No. 72 Rua de S. Pedro.

## NECTANDRA AMARA PILLS.

For all diseases of the stomach and disorders of the bowels  
there is no more powerful medicine than these health-giving  
pills which for 4500 per box, or 12500 for 6 boxes, and  
20800 for boxes, go speedily in a registered packet by  
post to help the sick in any part of Brazil, or abroad, from  
wherever they may be ordered. Address Joaquim Buarque  
de Miranda, rua de S. Pedro No. 70, Rio de Janeiro.

W. R. CASSELLS & Co., Agents for Brazil.

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